FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1838. [NO. 1108.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $2 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Imported FLATTERER.

In compliance with the solicitations of several breeders, this splendid English race-horse will be limited to serve a limited number of Mares during September and October, at his late Stand.

PEDIGREE.

The Flatterer was got by Muley (son of Orville and Sir Hanis mare Eleanour;) his dam, Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1824, was got by Marmion; grandfather by Gohanna; g. g. d. Amazon by Trumpator; Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare; Amazon by Eclipse; Hyena by Snap; Miss Bel by Regulus; Honeywood's Arabian; Byerly Turk mare dam of the two True Blues.

MOSES BRANCH.

August 20, 1838. 7-3w

☞ Persons indebted for the Spring Season are greatly requested to settle for the same.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

21st AUGUST, 1838.

This day appeared before me, Thomas N. Cameron, an acting Justice of the Peace for said County, Duncan McNeill, and maketh oath in due form as follows: That the Notes of hand hereinafter described were in his possession as his property and property;—that they are lost or so mislaid that he cannot have access to them, viz:—

Note on Mebane Beasley, dated 24th March, 1837, payable one day after date, for $65 00

Note on John McCaskill, dated 17th July, 1837, for 48 00,

Credit on said Note $23, August, 1837.

Note on Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, dated 22d December, 1837, for 5 52

Note on Col. John Black, 4th March, $14 41

Credit, for 6 00

Credit on said Note, Sept. 1837, 8 00

6 41

Note on Waddill Cade, 6th May, 1836. 20 28

Credit do. due December, 1836, 10 00

Note on Henry Horn, Oct. 18, 1837, 3 00

Note on A. L. D. Johnson, May 25th, 17 70

Note on James Millar, June 24, 1837, 15 15

Credit on the same for 5 00

Note on David Gee, January 6, 1836, 5 00

Note on J. C. Latta, April 20, 1836. 7 59

Note on Col. S. T. Hawley, July 5, 1837, 5 12

Note on Dr. J. T. Gilliam, November 1832, $11 80

Credit on same, 3 00

8 80

Note on John Atkins, October, 1837, 10 00

Note on Hybart & Strange, July 1st, $35 53

Credit on same, 1836, 20 00

15 53

Note on Duncan G. McRae, October 1836, 9 89

Note on Dr. Smith, August, 1832, 4 87½

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of August, 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, J P. (Seal.)

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, and the maker is forbidden paying the same to any person except the undersigned.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1838. 7 3w

All persons in arrears to the undersigned, on account of subscriptions to the Observer, advertising, &c. are earnestly requested to make payment.

Those especially who still remain indebted to the late firm of *Lawrence & Le-* are loudly appealed to both by the demands of justice, which they have so long withheld, and our pressing necessities; and it is hoped every one who reads this will consider it as addressed to himself INDIVIDUALLY, and settle his account without further delay.

☞ Persons at a distance may very safely and conveniently send the amount due us by the Sheriffs of their respective counties, who will be coming to this City shortly to make their annual returns.

THOS. J. LEMAY. *Raleigh.*

For Sale on Consignment.

100 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
50 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18 7 tf.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to J. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

I S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

I, S. W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to close the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, now occupied by Henry P. Peak. For terms inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the premises.

Should it not be sold before the 1st of October, it will be rented for one year from that date.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1838. 6-t10

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET,
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction. Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co., State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5-t10.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thos. Cochran, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Saturday the first day of September next, expose to Public Sale, the entire Inventory of FURNITURE belonging to the Lafayette Hotel, comprising every thing necessary to conduct the same. The Inventory can be examined and purchased at Private Sale any time previous to the day of Sale. At the same time the Lafayette Hotel will be leased for one or more years, on favorable terms to a responsible tenant. It is thought by many a favorable opportunity for a suitable person disposed to embark in that line of business. Any further information can be had on application to the Subscriber.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

August 1, 1838. 5ts

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for the purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to Public Sale for Cash, at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday the first day of September next, four likely young NEGRO MEN and two WOMEN, all very valuable as House Servants and Cooks. They can be purchased at Private Sale if desired.

In my absence apply to Tho. J. Curtis, Esq.

E. FULLER, Trustee.

August 1, 1838. 5ts

Proposals for Stone.

THE undersigned, or in his absence Hinton James, Esq., will receive until the 15th of September next, proposals for delivering on board of lighters, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 2,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the refuse of quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no stone to weigh less than six lbs.

Also, at the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy and durable stone, the length of each block to be about eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.

Also, 1000 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be composed of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.

The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.

ALEX J. SWIFT,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.

Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4-t1S

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.

D. McLaurin, Adm'r of Thorogood Pate, *vs.* Obedience Gibson. } Original Attachment.—Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this County in which the attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why Judgment should not be entered up; otherwise the property held as aforesaid, under the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[4] WILLIAM B. COLE. *C. S. C.*

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New Boot & Shoe Warehouse.

VEADER & LITTLE,
140, WATER STREET,
NEW YORK,

HAVE taken the Old Stand of *A. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers 1000 Cases, comprising *an entire New and Fresh Stock of* BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting in part of—

Men's Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Brogans,
Do. Russet, Kip and thick Shoes,
Do. Calf, Morocco and Seal Pumps,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Shoes,
Women's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. do. do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Kid and Lasting do,
Do. Gaiter and Lasting Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Leather Welted Shoes,

Together with a complete assortment of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

—ALSO—

Fur, Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal CAPS, PAPER, &c., which are offered on the most favorable terms for CASH or *approved Paper*.

New York, July 28, 1838 5-t15S.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession. The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of medicine, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of medical instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Lexington, July 2, 1838.

The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual on the first Monday in November next.

FACULTY.

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and J. M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Nathan R. Smith, M D., late of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William H. Richardson, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Robert Peter, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this School costs the sum of *one hundred and five dollars*. In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to the use of the very extensive library, is *five* dollars. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars, and may be taken or omitted at pleasure. The Graduation fee, *twenty* dollars.

By order of the Faculty.

J. M. BUSH, *Dean.*

Lexington, July 14, 1838. 5 5w

N. B. The Notes of all the solvent Banks in the State in which the Students may reside, will be taken at par.

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.

Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.

Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

NEW SHOES.

THE Subscriber has this day received a new supply of Ladies' Kid, Seal-skin and Morocco SLIPPERS, Misses' and Children's do., which he offers to sell cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase good articles in his line will do well to call.

☞ A general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.—*MANUFACTURING* carried on as usual.

B. BEACH.

August 14, 1838. 6-3w

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin-cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

(Reported for the New York Observer.)

LECTURE 1.—EGYPT.

Introductory Remarks.

Circumstances, which it is not necessary to detail, caused me some years since to visit the East; and having ranged over a great part of the continents of Africa and Asia, I have now added your country to those I have previously explored; and while thus endeavoring to augment my stores of information, I know no good reason why I should not at the same time diffuse along my path the information previously acquired. I am more disposed to do this, from finding in American society so great a degree of activity in your various pursuits, that but little time remains for a personal investigation of foreign countries; from which cause I presume it has happened, that there are fewer American travellers than European, who have passed over the countries mentioned in the Scripture. Nor let it be supposed that in thus describing what I have seen, I arrogate to myself the possession of superior knowledge; accident, rather than design, having led my path through countries comparatively little travelled. In the communication of knowledge, personal address is often more attractive and more efficient than the perusal of books; one proof of which may be found in the fact, that although some volumes containing an account of my travels in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Hindostan, have been before the world for ten or fifteen years: although they attained, when published, some celebrity at home, and have been reprinted several times, I found that in New York it was difficult to find a single copy; yet when the traveller himself comes, five hundred, a thousand, and sometimes many thousands of people will collect, to hear the narrative from his own lips; and experience has everywhere proved that what is thus received into the memory, retains its hold upon the mind for a longer time than when gathered from the perusal of books.

Arrangement of the Subjects.

I shall begin with the country first in order and in interest in the series I propose to consider. It is Egypt; a country to which both Greece and Rome looked with admiration; the land where Moses himself, the destined deliverer of the subjugated Israelites, was born; a country which comes recommended to us as an object of the deepest interest to the antiquarian, the philosopher, and the naturalist, and more than all, to the Scriptural reader and the classical scholar; a land which exerted so powerful an influence on the taste of both the Greeks and Romans, and through them, on all enlightened nations of the world to the latest times. This country has occupied the researches of some of the most splendid minds that the world has ever known. Nor is it surprising that it should; for it is remarkable in so many different respects, that they press upon each other to a degree that renders it difficult to select among them, or decide which is the most worthy of our regard.

It is my purpose, to night, to present to you a picture of Egypt in its geographical outline and structure:—after which I shall proceed to its climate, and natural productions, animal, vegetable and mineral:—then notice some of those marvellous monuments and antiquities which are every where profusely scattered over its surface, from Alexandria to Memphis, to Cairo, and to the hundred-gated Thebes, the Hecatompylos of the ancients, and called too by them the city of the Gods; and which is, to this day, more wonderful, and excites greater astonishment in the beholder, than any other city in the world. I shall in the next place present to you the present state of the country; its spacious capital, its seaports, its government and national institutions, its manners and customs and the present state of the people. If this proposed outline shall be faithfully adhered to, there is no important part of the general subject with which you will not become in some good degree acquainted; and if the interest created by this series of lectures shall be sustained, I shall then be happy to commence a succeeding course in reference to Palestine and the countries adjacent.

Geography of Egypt.

Let us first attend to the *geography* of Egypt.

The position occupied by Egypt in the general map of the world presents a reflection more than ordinarily interesting, in the fact that this country was the most insignificant in its area, when compared with the vast space it has occupied in the history of mankind, and the splendor and glory which marked its history for ages, of any which the world contains. In this country, more perhaps than any other, the notion prevails, that vastness of territory constitutes the chief foundation for national strength and wealth and future greatness. A love for this extension of territory seems to be the passion of your nation, as a desire for its possession is the passion of individuals. Land seems associated in the minds of the inhabitants of your country with whatever is to be respected and sought after. And to you, therefore, the contrast between this small territorial extent and surpassing national greatness of Egypt must appear the more striking and remarkable.

Its Extent.

We are able to trace the exact extent of the Egyptian territory with great distinctness. From the days of Herodotus, the earliest, as well as the most authentic historian who treats on that subject, to the present time, those limits have been precisely the same. From the Mediterranean sea to the Cataracts of Sienne and the island of Elephanta, its length, whether in the times of Moses, of Herodotus, of the Ptolemies, or at the present day, is just 600 miles. This happens to be just the length of the island of Great Britain, from the Isle of Wight on the south to Cape Wrath, to the northernmost extremity of Scotland. In length, therefore, Egypt and Britain are just alike. The average breadth of Egypt is ten miles. Although in some parts it is as great as fifty miles, yet in others it is but two; insomuch that the ancients used to say that two men, standing on its two extremities, with each a foot over the boundary line, might, in some parts of it, hold audible conversation with each other. They all mention it as being an extent of land overflowed by the Nile. Now the deserts of Lybia on the one side, and of African Arabia, as it is called, on the other, sometimes approach so nearly, that there is nothing between them but the actual bed of the river itself, hemmed in as it is between rocky banks and steep hills on either side. Nor could its breadth have been anciently any greater than at present, since the river does not flow through a plain, but through a valley enclosed between two ranges of hills. Now the average breadth of Britain is about one hundred miles: it being sixty in the narrowest point, between White Haven and Carlisle, and three hundred in the widest, from Dover to the Land's End. Egypt of course contained but one tenth the number of square miles which are in England and Scotland together. Yet in that diminutive area, there lived, in the time of the Ptolemies, (when statictics were a fashionable study, and the exact sciences were cultivated with the utmost care, and when therefore the amount of the population was likely to have been accurately ascertained,) twenty millions of people; and there is reason to believe that in more ancient times the number was still greater. But in all Britain, including Ireland, there are but twenty-five millions, viz: seven in Ireland, and eighteen in England and Scotland. Yet, as you very well know, they are in the habit of complaining that their country is over-peopled, and their only remedy seems to be, to inflict some of their surplus population upon you. Now, although I believe that an increase of population from abroad might be of advantage to your country, yet I confess I should like to see a better assortment than those who are spouted forth in shoals upon the American shores, to relieve the population of England from a surplus, like bleeding for a plethora. But if it be true that Egypt, on one tenth of the area of territory, sustained a greater population than that of Britain, it ought at least to cause a British statesman to pause, before he insists too strenuously on the doctrine of a surplus population in that country. Would it not be more reasonable to seek a solution of the difficulty in a mal-distribution of property, and in the crimes and follies of society, than in the supposition that Britain is really unable to sustain eighteen millions of people?

But in addition to the contrast between the insignificance of the superficial area of Egypt and the great amount of her population, we must superadd the glory to which she attained as a nation; a glory which has filled and irradiated the whole world. This cannot be attributed to her mere amount of numbers: because neither China, with a population of 370 millions, nor Hindoostan with all the countless multitudes that cover her soil, has ever filled such a space in the history of the world, or in the eyes of other nations, as Egypt did: nor can their own records and literature show any laws and institutions which may compare with the Egyptian.

Its Relative Position.

The next thing to be considered is, the relative position of this country. It is remarkable that although her population was so great, and was compressed within such narrow bounds, still it never seems to have been the disposition or policy of the nation to emigrate, nor did they produce any great impression on surrounding countries. In America, it is true that but little impression has been made toward the civilization of the Indians; but then there seems to be something in the Indian character naturally averse from the habitudes and feelings of civilized life. You have the vast ocean immediately before you, while the Indians have been removed beyond the Mississippi; nor is it difficult to perceive that they must, in time, retreat still farther west, before the advancing wave of your rapidly increasing population. But in Egypt there was no emigration; nor was the least impression made upon the adjacent regions in Africa. They lay in immediate contact with this earliest and most highly civilized kingdom of antiquity: yet we find that the great continent of Africa has not, even yet, emerged from the gross darkness which has covered her for ages. While America, which may be said to have been discovered but yesterday, whose whole history belongs to the day in which we live, and whose population is the progeny of men some of whom are even yet alive. It is not only covered with a vast and growing population, but has been so invigorated, so replenished with arts and enterprise, that we can trace on its map scarce a river or a stream whose waters are not traversed by her navigation, and whose banks are not studded with villages, towns and populous cities. What a contrast does the map of Africa exhibit! A map filled with melancholy blanks. A narrow strip around her coast, indeed, has been observed by navigators, is fringed with streams which have been entered, and has here and there a settlement with which we are acquainted; but of the vast interior, so wide, so far stretching, and covering so great a portion of the face of the globe, we know no more than of the countries in the moon.

The Nile.

What, it may naturally be asked, was the cause of this striking singularity? How came this narrow strip of land thus to outstrip the rest of that great continent, and to be covered and filled with so vast and so intelligent a population? The true source of all this greatness was the *River Nile*—a stream on many accounts more remarkable than any other in the world.—Some of the particulars in which this peculiarity consisted, I will now mention. That it has been celebrated in all ages, I need not say. It is peculiarly so in the sacred Scriptures. The term *great* is there applied to no river, (with a solitary exception, where it is given to the Euphrates,) but this alone. You all remember those memorable miracles of the great Deliverer of the Israelites from bondage, which commenced with the change of the waters of the Nile into blood. And since the days of Moses, this stream has been as celebrated in classical as it is in Scriptural writings. In the works of poets, historians, dramatists, essayists and philosophers, we find alike perpetual allusions to it. Its name seems from the most ancient times to have been surrounded with a halo of glory, which has spread its fame to the utmost extremes of the world. An effect so remarkable must have had a cause. It had many causes. 1. The Nile differed from most other rivers in the multiplicity of its mouths. Homer calls it "the seven-mouthed Nile."—And the number seven, you know, has been accounted a sacred number by people of all nations and ages. Not only did the Hebrews so esteem it, but there is no nation, tribe or people, savage, or civilized, in which a degree of sanctity has not been attached to that number. No doubt this is to be accounted for from the tradition of the original ante-diluvian sabbatic observance of one day in seven for purposes of religious worship. Though the observance of the Sabbath is one of the commands in the decalogue given at Sinai, still there is evidence, even in the form and phraseology of the commandment itself, that the institution was already known and had a previous existence. "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy," is not the language of one who establishes an institute in human society for the first time. It no doubt had its origin with the origin of our social state; and its adaptation to the physical, as well as the moral nature and wants of man, bears witness to the wisdom of its primeval appointment.—Whatever be the cause, the number seven was held by the ancients in peculiar reverence. And hence, in part, the reverence for the seven-mouthed River. The names of its mouths were the Pelusiac, the Mendesian, the Tanitic, the Bucolic, the Sebennitic, the Bolbitic and the Canopic.

Another peculiarity which rendered the Nile so remarkable was, the fact that its current consisted of one single stream, without any tributary branches to aid it, for an amazing distance from its mouth. Most other rivers resemble the articles of the body, branching out on all sides and in a variety of different meanderings. Their volume is gradually swelled by tributary rills and rivulets and creeks, and even other rivers, some of them as large as the original stream. They spread their arms far and wide and act as natural sluices, carrying off the superfluity of water originally drawn by evaporation from the ocean, and let fall in showers for the fertilization and refreshment of the bosom of the earth, which is thus returned to the vast reservoir from whence it had at first been taken. But to this general law, the Nile forms a striking and complete exception. Alluding to this circumstance, the historian Herodotus, in that book of his great work entitled Euterpe, compares the Nile with some other rivers of the earth—with the Danube, the Borysthenes, the Po, &c., but as he is proceeding, he seems suddenly to arrest his pen declaring that it needs not, and is beyond all comparison, and may well be denominated the Monarch of Rivers. While all other rivers are strengthened by tributary waters, coming into them from vallies on either side, the Nile runs 1,250 miles without receiving one subsidiary drop, either on the right hand or the left. In this, it is perfectly unique. Such a fact is without a parallel upon the globe. I greatly doubt if there is another river to be found, which runs two hundred miles without any branches. But from the point where the junction takes place between the eastern and western, or the Arabian and African Nile, quite to its debouchure in the Mditerranean, this mighty river holds on its way and rolls the pomp and volume of its majestic stream, unaided, and without even an accompanying rill, all the way to the sea.

But there is another cause greater than all; and that is, the mystery which has hung over the true source of this river; a mystery which remains unsolved to this hour. I need not say how much the existence of mystery adds, in the human mind, to the importance of any thing with which it is connected. The moment a thing is held to be a secret, all the world is dying to know it. So thoroughly is this characteristic of human nature understood, that it is sometimes resorted to as the readiest and surest way to disseminate a matter, to communicate it to one or more persons under the strictest injunctions of secrecy. The mystery of the Nile was esteemed of so high a character, that its investigation enlisted the power, talent, and enterprise of more than one crowned head, in ancient as well as more modern times. The question, "Where are the sources of the Nile" has been asked ten thousand times; but never yet has it been answered. Let me mention two or three of the attempts which have been vainly made to settle this so long doubted point.

Cambyses, the Persian monarch who subdued Egypt, and who had the whole power of that land at his feet, sent out two separate expeditions, one by the way of the Lybian desert and another by the course of the river itself, with injunctions to penetrate to its source and bring back an authentic account of its true position. Of that which went by land, nothing ever was heard. It no doubt perished in the sands. The other company, who attempted to trace the river, were met and driven back by the natives; and, with reduced numbers and sunken spirits, their frames emaciated almost to

skeletons, were glad to make good their return without having attained the object of their mission. Nor was this surprising.—Though they professed to be engaged in an expedition pureley geographical in its character, yet rude, untutored tribes, beholding strangers in considerable numbers, and with swords by their sides, attempting to penetrate the recesses of their country, very naturally concluded that they must have some other object in view than the mere discovery of the true source of a river, and that they would embrace the opportunity, should any be afforded them, of seizing upon the country or plundering its inhabitants; and therefore they resolved that no such opportunity should be afforded them.

The next attempt was made by Alexander of Macedon, and every one has heard enough of his character to know that he was to have his designs set aside by a trifle.—Of all the leaders of antiquity, he was most celebrated, and the most worthy of celebration for the vastness and grandeur of his conceptions, the inflexible firmness of his resolution, and the patience with which he persevered in carrying them into effect. It was a favorite wish of his, to prove his descent from Jupiter Ammon, and his previous successes might well warrant the conclusion that he could do any thing which was to be achieved by man. He also sent two expeditions, as Cambyses had done. The party which proceeded by the route of the desert, did indeed survive and come back, but the heat, the storms of sand, and the loss of their provisions, prevented their progress, and defeated the object of the expedition. The river party was destroyed.

I might tell you of fifty different attempts which have been made since then. In the middle ages, it was attempted by the Catholics of the Propaganda. It has since been tried by several of the monarchs of Europe, but with equally bad success; until about fifty years ago an association of learned men of Great Britain, denominated the African Institution; and having the celebrated Sir Joseph Banks at its head, was formed for the express purpose of African discovery, and more especially to solve the problem respecting the sources of the Nile. All that money could accomplish was within the reach of this association. Its design was patronized by the reigning monarch, and the nobility of the kingdom enrolled themselves among its supporters; and while the highest degree both of zeal and knowledge was possessed by those who conducted the undertaking, so the most eminent degree of courage and enterprize was manifested by the travellers whom they sent forth. High hopes were indulged as to the discoveries they would accomplish, and the valuable addition which would thus be made to the stock of human knowledge. But alas! their hopes were destined to be disappointed, and while the bones of those adventurous persons were left to whiten on the deserts, the sources of the Nile remained still hidden. The celebrated Mungo Park lived to make a second expedition, when he was murdered by the natives. Since his day, Horne, Clapperton, Denham, Lang, and a host of others, have vainly attempted the solution of this mystery, which has so long baffled the researches of mankind. Our last hopes rested on the expedition of the Landers, who seemed to be peculiarly qualified to take up the thread of Park's discoveries. It had been generally thought that the Niger was the Nile. The Landers tracked that river from Timbuctoo, but instead of proving to be the Nile, it brought them out by the river Quarra into the Atlantic Ocean, on that part of the African coast called the bight of Benin; and thus the ancient mystery of the sources of the Nile has continued to elude every inquiry, and the veil which conceals it has not been lifted to this day.

Lest some should understand me, in saying this, as impliedly casting a censure on the memory of Bruce, I gladly take this opportunity to declare that there is no man who entertains a higher opinion of the honor and veracity of that interesting traveller than I do. I have myself traced a great part of the track he pursued. In declaring that he had discovered the sources of the Nile, he stated that which he sincerely believed. And he was fully justified in making the declaration, when we remember the state of information which prevailed at that day. The Nile, as I have before stated, is formed by the junction of two different streams, one coming in from the West, the other from the East; and the question naturally arose, which was to be considered the parent stream. One of them was much larger than the other, and Bruce very naturally took this as the true Nile. It was the eastern or Abyssinian branch; but since his death it has been discovered, that the Western or African Nile is five or six times as long as the Abyssinian. Of this latter, Bruce did discover the real source, and he was perfectly honest in supposing that he had at length found the long-sought solution of the great problem.

Lastly—as yet another element of the celebrity of the Nile, may be mentioned its periodical inundation.

All rivers near the tropics are subject to an autumnal rise of the waters; so that the mere circumstance of the Nile's being subject to inundations, however great, would not of itself constitute a peculiarity distinguishing it from other streams. But the striking peculiarity of what may be called this æconomical rather than meteorological phenomenon is, the punctuality of its return; and this, without any known cause. In regard to the inundations of other great rivers, such as the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ganges, the Oronoko, &c., the cause is obvious. They are always preceded by great rains, and of long continuance, so that the wonder, with them, would be, that they should not swell. But the traveller on the banks of the Nile sees the river commence to rise when no rains have fallen, when no peculiar winds have blown, when there is not even a cloud in the heavens, nor any other visible cause for the phenomenon. The inundation commences on the 21st of June, and after the waters of the river have swollen over its banks, and submerged the country for a determinate period, they gradually subside, until the stream sinks again into its bed, where it continues to flow until the return of the same season on the following year. I merely advert to the fact at present, reserving a fuller account of the many circumstances attending the phenomenon to a future lecture.

There cannot be a greater contrast than is exhibited between your country and Egypt as to the manner of their being watered by rivers and streams. Here you are so bountifully supplied by nature, that you could almost spare half a dozen of your rivers without very great injury. We in England have comparatively few, not over half a dozen of any great length or volume of water. But in Egypt they have one only. Dry up the Nile, and Egypt must become a desert. This was so well known to the Portuguese, that the celebrated Albuquerque, who accompanied Vasco De Gama in his voyage to India, seriously proposed to his government to divert the course of the Nile, and thus conquer Egypt by reducing it through famine and thirst to unconditional submission: a scheme which would undoubtedly have proved effectual to its end, but which, for its barbarity and cold and calculating selfishness, stamps his memory with merited infamy.

Isthmus of Suez.—Red Sea.—Canal.

The last topic of the present lecture relates to the Isthmus of Suez, in its connexion with the Red Sea; with the march of the Israelites in their exodus from under the yoke of Pharoah, and also in reference to the practicability of uniting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The Red Sea lies in a direction almost parallel with the course of the Nile, and forms the eastern boundary of Egypt, running up from the Indian Ocean to the town of Suez, which is situated at the head of this extensive gulf. The isthmus itself is but 60 miles in width; yet were it like the isthmus of Darien, a pile of rocky mountains, it would present an almost insurmountable barrier between the waters of the two great seas which it now divides from each other. But instead of this, the entire isthmus consists of a sandy bank; being a continuation of the same sort of country with that which extends from the city of Cairo to Seuz. It is not literally of sand, but rather of a hard clay, thickly imbedded with gravel. The question naturally presents itself, cannot a canal be cut through this low neck of land, and thus a communication be opened from Europe to India and all the East? The idea is not a new one. Herodotus, who, in all that relates to ancient Egypt, is our best authority, informs us that the design was contemplated centuries ago by one of the Egyptian monarchs. But when, as a previous step, he had caused the levels of the adjacent country to be very accurately taken (and it must be remembered that mathematical science was then in an advanced state in that country) his engineers discovered that the waters of the Red Sea were thirty feet higher than those of the Mediterranean; so that, should a canal be cut, there must be a constant and violent current from one end of it to the other, or it must be obstructed by numerous locks. On this account, the design of cutting through the isthmus was abandoned. But on farther consideration, it was concluded to trace back the Nile from its mouth to a point where its waters are on a level with those of the Red Sea, at which point a canal might be cut from the sea into the river, without the difficulties arising from a difference of level. The point was discovered to be about 120 miles up the river. This enterprise was began by Pharoah Necho. And here I may observe, that the name Pharoah does not designate any particular king, but was common to a long dynasty of monarchs who succeeded each other upon the throne of Egypt After vast sums of money and an incredible number of lives had been expended by him in the prosecution of the work, it was carried on farther by Darius Hystaspes, and after the lapse of a century was resumed and at length completed by Ptolemy II. This is that canal which was navigated by Cleopatra in her magnificent and gorgeous galley. She passed along it until she came to some little shallow lakes, where she caused her mariners to draw her vessel over the sands, until it again came to navigable water. This voyage of Cleopatra's is positive evidence that the canal was actually completed. Of its existence I myself have had occular demonstration. When the French Savans, who accompanied the celebrated expedition of Bonaparte, were on the spot, they traced the fragments of this work. When I was afterwards in Egypt, the celebrated Ali Pacha applied to me, to know whether I would undertake to make a survey of the country where it runs, and furnish him with a good map of it. The offer was comformable to my taste and inclinations, and fell in with my desire to make myself acquainted with whatever was most interesting in the antiquities and present state of these parts of the world, so little visited by Europeans; and I therefore assented to the proposal. I went, being accompanied by a company of men ordered on that service by the Pacha, and was successful in tracing out the course of the ancient canal, for 30 out of the 60 miles, which constituted its entire length. Its bed was plainly visible in many places, so that its dimensions might be satisfactorily ascertained. I found that it had been 100 feet wide and 30 deep. This corresponds with the account of Herodotus, who tells us that it would admit of the passage of two *triremes* abreast, which would require a space of at least 100 feet.

If it was the determination of Ali Pacha to have this canal re-opened, it might very soon be done; and some persons wonder greatly why it has not been accomplished before now. But as I know something of the disposition of that very remarkable man, it is my conviction that he has not done it, under the apprehension that such a canal would open to European commerce a throughfare to India; and that when once this became the case, Europeans would be very likely to desire to have it in their own possession. As a warning on this subject, he has only to look at the course of the English nation in Hindostan. At first, all we asked was, to plant a few factories on the coast, for purposes purely commercial; but in process of time it came to pass that we were so charmed with the beauty and riches of that country, that, in spite of ourselves, and against all those better influences which should have restrained us from such a course, we were seduced, at length, to take possession of it. Then he sees immediately before him the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, (the ancient Melita, where Paul was shipwrecked) which was once considered as a part and dependency of the African Continent, came, at length, into the occupancy of Great Britain. Again, he may look at Gibralter, an integral part of the territory of Spain, and once her point of defence toward the South; the English are there too. If he glances his view up the Adriatic, he finds some of the Ionian Islands under the *protection* of Great Britain. Thus her military posts are dotted over the Mediterranean; no doubt, very much against her will, but so it has happened. If he looks at the southern extremity of her own continent, there is the English flag again at the Cape of Good Hope. And, as I have said, in India, where 200 years ago the merchants of London asked merely for a factory where they might sell their goods, he now perceives a British colonial empire, with 134 millions of subjects. And thus, should he allow them the use of this rail-road over one corner of his Egyption possessions, they might establish themselves, first at the two extremities, and gradually, by the force of friction I suppose, they might very well be induced to hold on the middle also. The Pacha is a shrewd man; and while he may think this scheme of a canal a very good thing to talk about, I fancy it will be some time before he carries it into execution.

Egyptian Circumnavigation of Africa.

And here I may add, before closing this lecture, a remarkable fact evincive of the enterprise of the ancient Egyptians. They have shown that they were not only competent to construct a canal, and to extend their views to the commerce of India, but there is evidence that they circumnavigated the continent of Africa. We are in the habit of giving the palm of this discovery to the Portuguese, who passed round from the west under Vasco de Gama: and they merit high commendation for the enterprise. But it is nevertheless a fact, that the Egyptians had done the same thing from the east, long before. Herodotus mentions the account, adding, indeed, that he does not believe it. But the reason he gives for his not crediting the account of these navigators, is a two edged sword, cutting both ways, and with our present knowledge of the figure of the earth, is in itself strong presumptive proof of the truth of the narrative. He says that "it is pretended that an expedition sat out westward from the Arabian Gulf, and after three years compassed the continent of Africa, and returned by the Pillars of Hercules. They say that on the way they stopped, planted corn, and reaped it. But I do not believe their story, because they also pretend that when they had reached the south part of the continent they had the sun upon their right hand, which we know to be impossible." Now it must be recollected that Herodotus was a Greek, who supposed very naturally, that the system of astronomy which prevailed among his countrymen was perfect; and according to their theory, it was impossible to get beyond the sun in a southern direction. The idea which then prevailed was, that that part of the world which lay under the sun's vertical rays was a burnt and arid desart, uninhabitable by man. Now this state of things, while it shows how impossible it was that men of that day should have originated such an account as these voyagers gave, affords the highest evidence that they told the truth; and it fully satisfies me, at least, that they did actually pass the Cape, travelling west, and entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar—thus completing the circumnavigation of the African Continent.

Passage of the Red Sea.

The last topic I will touch upon relates to the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites. All persons who have been in that part of the world are asked, on their return, "Did you see anything which will account for the passage of the Red Sea without any supernatural interposition? Is there not something about the tides, passing first this way and then that way, which will easily explain the whole matter?"—This question is put by different individuals from very different motives. Some certainly ask it from good motives; while of others, I fear, as much cannot with truth be affirmed. Whenever the question has been put to me, I have preferred to answer it in the words of the celebrated traveller Bruce; because I think it better to borrow the words of another, than use your own, where not so happy as his. Bruce gave, I think, the best answer that can be devised. He said, "Before I answer that question, I ought first to be permitted to ask you, are you a Christian? and do you believe the Bible? Yet it is not necessary I should know; because, whether or not, the question does not deserve an answer. It is described by Moses as a miracle, performed by the divine interposition for his chosen people, when hotly pursued by an enraged enemy, and in the utmost peril of destruction. You ask me to explain a miracle. Don't you know what a miracle is? It is an event transcending the ordinary laws of nature. But perhaps you don't believe the Bible. Then you are equally undeserving of an answer. If the Bible is not true, its parts are not true. You say that the Bible is false, yet ask me to tell you how the waves of the Red Sea were divided. You say to me, in substance, "the thing never happened: I would thank you to tell me how it took place." This is what I call a knock-me-down argument. I may however say, for myself, that I never did see any thing which goes to explain how the dividing of the waters could have happened in a natural and ordinary way. I have no doubt of the fact. The whole surrounding country corroborates the rest of the narrative in the most perfect manner. No man can trace the country in the neighborhood of Horeb, and not be forcibly struck with the fidelity of the description of it given in Exodus. It is an exact and most literal picture of the spot. It is a desart, utterly destitute of all vegetable or animal life.—The sustentation of a multitude of people in it is, without supernatural aid, impossible. The nature of the place suggests of itself, the nature of that aid which would be required; and the falling of the manna and the smiting of the rock are precisely such acts as a wise and almighty being would be led to do, to effect such an end. The desart is trackless. There is neither road nor path of any kind; nor can there be; for the sands are so soft and light, that should a caravan have passed over it yesterday, all traces of their march would be so obliterated, that to-day you could not tell in what direction they had travelled. Hence they were conducted by the pillar of cloud by day and of fire at night, which went before them and pointed out the way to the promised land.

The system of dragooning, practised by the organs of "the party" upon all members thereof who exhibit any thing like honest independence, does not always answer. In the speech of Mr. Senator Tallmadge, which we lately had occasion to publish, it was nobly and gallantly rebuked. We are glad to see evidences of a like spirit on the part of the Conservatives of the South, and especially in a letter from Mr. Grantland, Representative in Congress from Georgia, vindicating himself from imputations cast upon him by the Washington correspondent of one of the newspapers of his State. We extract from it the following passage, distinguished by a manly and truly Republican spirit:

"Am I to understand that I was selected as one of nine to represent the gallant State of Georgia in the first deliberative body in the world—the Congress of the United States—to play the part of a miserable tool, to be used for any and every purpose, as a majority of my party choose to convert me? Am I to have no opinion of my own, but, spaniel-like, to follow on as commanded? And is this the character that would obtain favor with the people I represent? No, no, sir! I will not, I cannot believe my native State would ever consent to see her Representative on the floor of Congress play the tame, heartless, and corrupt part of following the lead of any man, or set of men, unless he believed it correct. I do not believe my constituents would differ with me, if they knew the ground of my decision in the Mississippi case. But if they, or any portion, large or small, claimed of me to do violence to my conscience, in giving a vote against the Constitution, either for the purpose of acting with a majority of my friends in Congress, or any other reason, I tell them to their teeth, I am not their man. Sooner would I bury myself in the coldest corner of the deepest cavern, where the light of heaven should never shine upon me, than have it said of me that I had played so infamous a part in the councils of my country. I sincerely rejoice that I had, on that occasion, moral firmness to discharge my duty to the Constitution, my constituents, and my own character. And in this conviction, I will add, I cannot envy the feelings of the man, much less his principles, that holds the opposite doctrine as the rule of his conduct."

In the same spirit as the above is the following extract from the address of Mr. Clark, Representative in Congress from New York, to his constituents, upon the occasion of a public denunciation of him for his independent vote on the Sub-Treasury Bill:

"For what, I ask, am I proscribed? For the exercise of an honest difference of opinion from the President in regard to the Sub-Treasury. When with emotions of gratitude I accepted at your hands the high and responsible station of your Representative in Congress, I took it as a freeman, from the hands of freemen, free to think and to act as duty might prompt, and love of country inspire. Did you send me here [to Washington] to be the tool, the slave of the Executive, to do his bidding by instinct—to see with his eyes, to hear with his ears, and to be the mere registrar of his rescripts? Is this Republican doctrine? Are the Representatives of the People mere automata, to be worked by the pulling of executive wires? If so, why not at once make the President a tyrant, by investing him with the legislative robe? It is mockery to talk of independent legislation if such doctrine prevails. It results in this. If a member of Congress dare dissent from an Executive recommendation, it follows that he becomes the object of reviling, of ostracism, and outlawry. Are the messages of the President edicts? If so, why pass through the idle ceremony of discussing them in Congress? Let them at once be enrolled as the laws of the land. This course would save much time and expense in the attendance of members, and vastly simplify the machinery of Government. It would save much self-degradation and debasement of members, and dispense with the valuable services of the fawning sycophants of power. Then we shall know on whom the exclusive responsibility of measures should rest. Now the puppets of legislation share in the responsibility which, if this doctrine of subserviency be correct, they should not, as they dare to travel only in the direction pointed out by the executive finger-board. If this doctrine be correct, abolish Congress, invest the tenant of the White House with the imperial purple, and declare him supreme dictator for life. Has it come to this, that a dissent from the President subjects the dissenter to the infliction of party penalties, and to ejection from the pale of the Democratic church? If so, who would wish to hold rank in the party by such an humiliating tenure?"

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who seems to consider himself called upon to vouch that Mr. John Van Buren really has no matrimonial designs upon Queen Victoria answers, we think, rather ambiguously, for so sage an oracle. He says, seriously "We never put the question to the President of the U. S.—nor did we receive from him assurance that Mr. John Van Buren had no designs matrimonially on the English Queen." In a word we had no conversation with him about his son."

This is not decisive. As he has the ear of the President, perhaps he may ascertain, categorically, what is the state of the wooings of the "heir apparent."

Baltimore Chronicle.

Rowing up Salt River.—If ever a man was rowed up it is Governor *Branch*, the Van Buren Candidate, who, in Rowan county, North Carolina, received 26 votes, and Gov. Dudley (Whig) 2008.

FROM THE JEFFERSON COUNTY WHIG.

SECRET INSPECTORS.

The article which appeared in this paper some weeks since, in answer to inquiries made by the New York American, with regard to the appointment of secret inspectors and their duties, "having gone the rounds of the opposition papers," the Washington Globe, without contradicting the facts stated therein, attempts in a cynical manner a justification of these appointments. Of this article of the Globe the American says, "We are inclined to believe from its rabid tone that the expiration of the Jefferson County paper is the true one."

True one forsooth! Has the American learned for the first time, that from three to six months previous to the general election in November, it has been a usual custom with the collectors upon this frontier to appoint in their respective districts one or more secret inspectors? and that the whole duties performed by these secret inspectors are to travel the country, distribute political speeches, pamphlets, extra Globes and extra Arguses, electioneer the people in fields and bar rooms—receive two dollars per day out of the strong box for the precious services thus rendered to the public; and be discharged from office on the day preceding the third day of election? The American knows but little of political management upon the "frontier," and the vile means resorted to by those in the employ of Government to carry the elections, if these things are new to its editor.

Commencing with 1838, the records at Washington show the appointment of one or more secret inspectors in this district, a few months previous to every general election, and we solemnly believe that not one of them ever raised his finger or walked a step in the performance of a single duty relating to the customs or custom house department. We could give the names of many of those secret inspectors, and inform the public how they were employed during the whole time they were receiving their two dollars per diem allowance.

It was in 1832 that Truman Haskell, a printer residing in this village; and conducting a Jackson paper, left his employment of printer about three months previous to the election in November—procured a horse, saddle, bridle, and a large pair of leather saddle bags. What was to be done? One morning about sunrise, Mr. Haskell might have been seen wending his way from the village, his well filled saddle bags lying across his Rosinante, and Mr. Haskell atop the saddle bags. A week, and Mr. Haskell returned, so did the saddle bags, but not the contents. In short the saddle bags were again replenished, and Mr. Haskell renewed his pilgrimage.

Shortly after it was ascertained that the business of Mr. Haskell was to distribute Globes and Argueses, political speaker, and electioneer the people. Thus he continued occupied until the first day of the election, when he attended the polls that day and the two days following. What was the indignation and disgust of every honest and decent man in this country, when it was ascertained that during the whole of the time T. W. Haskell was a secret inspector, and receiving two dollars a day for his services in that capacity—and at a time too when Gen. Jackson was preaching from the palace that "executive patronage must not be brought in conflict with the freedom of election."

That Haskell was a secret inspector at that time may be ascertained, as has been done before, by a reference to the proper department at Washington—and that his time was employed as above stated, was notorious in this community at the time, the people all along supposing that he was employed and paid by some "democratic committees." We could mention other names—men appointed for the same object, who performed the same service and received a like compensation; and who were discharged from their secret inspectorship immediately after the election. And these are the appointments which the Globe labors to justify?

THE NUPTIALS CONSUMMATED.

The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, and the Treasury Department of the United States united.

The Treasury Department is now issuing drafts on the "Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania." We have seen them and cie payments! What shall we see next.—Nicholas Biddle, the Financial Agent of Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury. Such is the fact, and it cannot be gainsayed. The "bankrupt institution" of Mr. Biddle's the fiscal agent of the Government! An institution that but two or three weeks ago it was asserted in the official organ, would not, nor could not resume specie payments, Oh! the monster! the monopolizer that shielded herself behind the cotton bales of the South. The money king! the purchaser of men and votes like cattle in the market! the seducer of members of Congress from their constituents! the controller of the public press! the most corrupt engine that ever was established amid a free people! These are a few of the epithets and appellations that have been cast upon Mr. Biddle's bank by those and their friends who have now entered into a treaty of amity, whether defensive and offensive or not, we do not know.

What will the Democracy say to this! And what can those, their servants, who have consummated the nuptials say in explanation, but that it is a "a fair business transaction!"

Where is your Sub-Treasury—your separation from all banks—your divorce scheme now! Abandoned! ignominiously abandoned! After having kept the country agitated with them for a year and brought ruin upon thousands of good honest citizens, in attempting to force them on the country!

Madisonian.

Blair and Whitney.—The notorious F. P. Blair and the notorious R. M. Whitney, have fallen out. The last Globe talks about the "audacity of this man," and says that nothing is so well calculated to defeat a measure as for it to be known that it is undertaken "at the instigation of a Biddle or a Whitney."

"When rogues fall out," &c.

The Globe charges Mr. Whitney with having "sent round printed circulars to the Banks, invoking them to use every possible exertion to put down the Democratic party in the elections," &c.—*Richmond Whig.*

South by Steam.—A gentlemen [illegible] North Carolina has handed us a [illegible] biting the routes as completed [illegible] or in contemplation, from steam [illegible] tation to the South. Every body [illegible] that the chain of steam communication [illegible] complete to Baltimore, and thence to [illegible] folk in one direction, and to Washington [illegible] and thence to Potomac Creek, near [illegible] ericksburg, in another. On the [illegible] route a rail road is completed a part [illegible] way, and will soon be all the way [illegible] fax on the Roanoke river. On the [illegible] route a rail road will also soon be [illegible] pleted from Norfolk to the same point [illegible] the Roanoke. Thence to Wilmington [illegible] C. there is a rail road in progress, and [illegible] a considerable portion of the way [illegible] ed. To this point it may be expected [illegible] the works will be ready for use by the [illegible] of next year. From Wilmington to [illegible] ton a rail road is contemplated, and [illegible] of steamboats is already in successful [illegible] ration, which, running as they do [illegible] shore all the way, will be likely to be [illegible] objectionable to passengers than [illegible] sea navigation. From Charleston [illegible] gusta a rail road has for some years [illegible] in successful operation. When the [illegible] roads are completed which we have [illegible] above, the passage may be made from [illegible] gusta to Boston in three days and [illegible] the nights being spent in steam boats [illegible] of course in sleep. Leaving Augusta [illegible] the morning, you come on as follows:

To Charleston 1st day,
Wilmington 1st night,
Norfolk 2d day,
Baltimore 2d night,
New York 3d day,
Boston 3d night,

Some of these stints may be [illegible] largely set—still, no more is put down [illegible] can be accomplished, and will be [illegible] plished, we dare say, in two years [illegible] The rail road by Richmond and Wel[illegible] ton would afford equal and perhaps [illegible] speed. We have selected that by [illegible] merely to get a night's sleep on the [illegible] peake. Such a line of communication [illegible] be traversed so rapidly and with so [illegible] fatigue, is not to be found on the [illegible] sides; and all done not by [illegible] Kings, but by individuals, stimulated [illegible] nothing but the genius of our free [illegible] cure institutions. New Orleans [illegible] two days of Augusta, when a rail road [illegible] been made on to the Bay of Mexico [illegible] might have extended our table to the [illegible] nebec River on the East, for steamboats [illegible] thither from Boston, and a rail road [illegible] completed to Salem, and is in progress [illegible] Portland. The Express Mail will [illegible] left in the back ground. By means [illegible] organized stages to fill up the gaps [illegible] the rail roads are not completed, [illegible] gers are now transported South with [illegible] despatch.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

An order has just been issued to the [illegible] lectors of Customs, by which a new [illegible] struction is to be given to the Tariff [illegible] will affect many articles of import [illegible] terially, particularly French manufactures [illegible] ribbons, for instance, are considered [illegible] linery, and will be subject to [illegible] per cent.; silk gloves and hose, [illegible] cent.; laces and lace goods, [illegible] half per cent. The above is [illegible] letter of a gentleman in New [illegible] says that it will operate most [illegible] those who have ordered goods [illegible] ferent construction, and that it will [illegible] submitted to peaceably by them. [illegible] subject, the New York Evening [illegible] following:

"Shameful Imposition.—In February [illegible] thon Comptroller of the Treasury, [illegible] sued a Circular, by which a duty of [illegible] was to be charged on all *silk laces*, and [illegible] on *silk hosiery* and *silk gloves*, which [illegible] sage of the act of the 2d of March, [illegible] entered as *free*. Remonstrances were [illegible] to the Comptroller against this [illegible] the following letter was received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
First Comptroller's Office, April [illegible]

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 3[illegible] duly received, in reference to the [illegible] chargeable on *silk* gloves, hosiery, [illegible]

Being of opinion that the Comptroller [illegible] 2d of March, 1833, has released from [illegible] *ufactures of silk, or of which silk is the* [illegible] *material of chief value*, coming from [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, except sewing [illegible] 30th day of June, 1842, I have authorized [illegible] lector at New York to revise the entries [illegible] the articles mentioned, in a way that I [illegible] doubt will be perfectly satisfactory [illegible] interested.

For more particular information, I refer [illegible] him.

I am, very respectfully, your obt'[illegible]
J. N. BARKER, Comp[illegible]

This morning a "Circular" was received, [illegible] said duties are "*revised*," and further, [illegible] per cent. is ordered on all *silk ribbons*, [illegible] *goods composed of silk and cotton*, which [illegible] be perceived by the Comptroller's letter, [illegible] *ly designates as free*. Now we would [illegible] Merchants are to know what is and what [illegible] *free*, so long as such a vascillating [illegible] sued by our "*master*," at Washington.

The following extract of a short [illegible] address appeared lately in the New [illegible] papers, bearing the signatures of [illegible] enty of the most respectable citizens [illegible] State, late members of the Van Buren [illegible] Can that party—could any party—[illegible] such secessions and appeals, [illegible] are, by the deplorable and wide-[illegible] fects of the Executive misrule and [illegible] cy?

To the Democratic Republicans of the [illegible] Dutchess:

You will recognise in the undersigned [illegible] the oldest and most zealous fellow-[illegible] support of Jackson and Van Buren. [illegible] been our intention to maintain Democratic [illegible] lican principles. Such is still our [illegible] deem the measures recommended and [illegible] Van Buren subversive of those principles. [illegible] these, the sub-Treasury stands most [illegible] We had hoped, after its repeated rejection [illegible] gress, and its decided condemnation by [illegible] ple, it would have been abandoned by the [illegible] istration, and that the party would have [illegible] mitted to act again in harmonious concert [illegible] we have been most egregiously disappointed [illegible] the address published by the friends of the [illegible] tive, at the close of the recent session of [illegible] the sub-Treasury is still insisted on and [illegible] in as the settled policy of the Administration.

The cost of issuing the $30,000,000 [illegible] sury Notes by the government, was $[illegible] None of these notes were less than $[illegible] yet for the engraving, registering and [illegible] ing of them the expense amounted to [illegible] as much as the President's salary! Oh [illegible] omy! economy.—*Mobile Adv.*

...M THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

...E NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

...mpression has been very general that ...vernor of Maine had determined to ...e the order of the Legislature of that ...for a survey of the Northeastern boun..., and that he had called out a mili..., and to protect the surveyors in the ...ance of the duty. We had found ...ement so widely and so long circu... without contradiction that we entertain... doubt of its truth, and we yesterday ad... to the subject with some solicitude, in ...ence of the temper manifested at ..., where the intention attributed to ...or Kent seems to have been antici...

Although the lights which we pos... on the subject did not permit us to ..., in advance, any opinion on the ..., reputed to be intended by the author... of Maine, we confess that we have felt ...lieved by the annexed article which ...d us yesterday in the Boston Daily ..., and which, from the particular ..., and of that paper in all matters of fact, ...e encouraged to believe correct.

...THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, AUG. 21.

...Northeastern Boundary.—It is sta... yesterday's Providence Journal that ...or Kent, of Maine, has directed a ... to be made of the disputed ter...itory, ...as ordered out the military to protect ...veyors in the performance of their ...

We have seen repeated statements ...milar purport in many of the papers, ...me of them have quoted the Bangor ...as the source from which they derived ...formation. We have not, however, ...any such statement in that paper, nor ...y of the papers of Bangor or the vicin... From the absence of any such announ... in the vicinity of the Governor's resi..., and in the neighborhood of the dis... territory, where any such movements ...ld be likely to be known as soon as made, ...mediately announced to the Public, ...fer that the report which has been so ...ut is without foundation. We are ...rmed in this belief from the impression ...the position in which the boundary ques... was placed, in consequence of the earn... application of the Executive of Maine, ...e late debate in the Senate of the Uni... States, and by the report of the Judi... Committee unanimously adopted by ...Senate, was so satisfactory to the State ...me as to render any further measures ...e Government of the State for the pre... unnecessary. The adoption of that re... makes it the imperative duty of the Ex... of the United States to press the ...estion in the manner most likely to ...ce a speedy result, and takes away ...ology for any unnecessary delay. It ...presents, in the most public way, be... the People of the United States, and ...e the Government of Great Britain, the ...of view in which the question is unan...ly regarded by the Senate. In having ...ed this object, the Government of ...e has effected an important advance to... a settlement of the question, and the ...step, we presume, will be taken by the ...cutive of the United States.

...the Lewisburg Alleghanian of the 17th inst.

...HITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—Guests still ...inue to arrive daily at this place in great ...bers. In addition to the largest and ...st fashionable company ever known at ...previous season, are the following dis...*ished individuals*: the President of the ...ed States, the Secretary of War, Hon. ... C. Rives, Hon. W. Roane, Judge ...ge, of N. Carolina, and Mr. Nicholas ...e U. S. Senate, Mr. Henry A. Wise, ...Legare, of S. C., Mr. Wm. Cost John... Mr. Thomas of Maryland, Mr. Miller, ...Downing, and Mr. Rice Garland of the ...e of Representatives, Gov. Jas. Bar..., Judge Cabell, and Judge Brook, of the ...Court of Appeals of Va., yet remain at ...Springs. We notice also among the ...rs Judge Allen and Judge Randall of ...ia. Gen. Hernandes and Geo. Wash... Campbell, Robt. Stannard, Esq. and ...al others who have filled and now oc... public stations. The Hon. Benj. Wat...Leigh is at the Warm Springs, and his ...l here is daily expected.

...pt. Marryatt, the distinguished nov... is at present at the White Sulphur ...gs where he has been spending some ... We are happy to welcome distinguish... ...ests from abroad, and to one so celebra... ...d talented as Capt. Marryatt, who has ...n so many smiles by his interesting and ...taining works, it affords us much plea... to have it in our power to extend our ...ities. The Springs were over flowing ... company at the time of his arrival and ...as impossible to procure lodgings for ... The Hon. John Barney of Baltimore, ...had but recently arrived, with his usual ...ness and hospitality, tendered part of ...ottage, and he now sojourns with him. ...Captain, we understand expresses him... much pleased with this section of the ...try, and particularly the delightful re... where he appears to enjoy himself so ... Capt. Marryatt has just returned ...the west to which portion of country ...ill return again when he leaves the ...gs. He is engaged in writing a work ...America.—*Ibid.*

...me.—No man of sensibility, after bat... with the perplexities of the out door ...d but retires with a feeling of refresh... to this happy fireside; he hears with ...the lisp of the cherub urchin that climbs ...his knee, to tell him some wonderful ...about nothing, or feels with delight the ...breath of some young daughter, whose ...h like cheek is glowing close to his own. ... neither a husband nor a father, but I ...easily fancy the feeling of supreme plea... which either must experience. Let us ...ey the world of business: "What go we ...for to see?" the reed of ambition shaken ...the breath of the multitude; cold-heart... traders and brokers, traffickers and over... bers, anxious each to circumvent, and ...to his purse the golden tide in which ...would dabble.—Look at the homes of ...of these. There the wife waits for her ...band; and while she feels that anxiety ...his presence, which may be called the ...ger of the heart, she feeds her spirit with ...memory of his smile, or perhaps looks ...fondness upon the pledges of his affec... as they stand like olive branches around ...table.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1838.

The attacks made upon the Editor of this paper by an individual in the Journal under the shelter of an anonymous signature, are too low to merit reply. "The absent" knows that I said more to his face than I expressed in the Observer, and that the same sentiments were avowed to him by another individual in my presence.

We have received a communication in reply to an article published in the last "North Carolina Journal, over the signature of "A friend to the absent." We thank our correspondent for the boldness with which he defends the Editor of the Observer, who is at present absent on business at the North. We must however decline, (at least for the present) the publication of his article, not because of the severe castigation inflicted on a meddling scribbler, nor for the vigour with which he carries the war into Africa, and exposes some of the "*Strange doings*" of those connected with the Journal Establishment; but simply because no good can result from a paper controversy; and we know that an intelligent and impartial public will do justice in the matter, notwithstanding the calumniating attacks upon the Editor of this paper through the columns of the Journal.

"*Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.*"—We were among the guests of the ancient and honorable Independent Company on Thursday last, on the occasion of their 45th Anniversary. It is another proof of the patriotism of this corps, that though now by law, "*muster free*," they claim no exemption from duty. The Independent Company performed duty for some months on our sea coast, during the late war, and in consideration of their services, on the motion of John Stanly, Esq., the Brevet rank of Major was conferred on its Captain, and that of Captain on its Lieutenants. This is the only instance of Brevet rank, we believe, in the militia of the State. It has always been and is now composed of the "*elite*" of the youth of Fayetteville, and we saw at the festive board the grand-sons of the original members, of whom, scarce half a dozen now are living. We were pleased to see that the Company had lost nothing of its former discipline and its "*esprit du corps*," and of that ancient courtesy and kind attention to its guests, always characteristic of its members, being always, like the Minstrels of old Scotland,

"Alike for fight and feast prepared,
Battle and banquet both they shared."

We trust it has many years of prosperity to come. Fayetteville formerly was remarkable for its military spirit. The Battalion of Artillery raised by the late Col. Stevens, was long an ornament to our town. This has now disbanded, and we are surprised to see so many of our youth, "even in these piping times of peace," standing aloof from service in our volunteer corps. We hope to see the ranks of the Independent Company swelled by a large accession of the youthful chivalry of the place ere its 46th Anniversary rolls along. The Company has been successively under the command of Captains Robert Adam, John McMillan, John Winslow, Lieutenants William B. Grove, John Eccles, Brevet Majors John W. Wright, Robert Strange, James H. Hooper, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Robert T. Goodwin, and Henry McLean. There are but two older Companies in the United States. After Target Firing, in which Sergeant Sundy was the successful competitor for the prize of merit, the members and their numerous guests sat down to a bountiful table spread in "Camp Eccles," the honors of which were administered by Major Henry McLean, the Commandant, assisted by Captain Archibald McLean, Jr. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were pledged:—

1. Our 45th Anniversary—On the past we look with delight;—the future must be the work of our sons.
2. Our country and her sons—If ever an enemy should invade our soil, may he find every mound a Bunker Hill and every pass a Thermopylæ.
3. The Governor of North Carolina.
4. The former Commandants of this Corps—In the words of the lamented Stanly, "a band fit to stand by Cæsar, and to give directions"
5. The State of North Carolina—
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own—my native land"
6. The motto of the Independent Light Infantry Company—"He that hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart"
7. Our Banner—Its fair donors need never fear that dishonor will lurk beneath its folds

We add the following among the Volunteers:—

By Gen. Henry W. Ayer.—Internal Improvement: May the ensuing Legislature adopt some liberal plan to develope the resources of the State The interest of North Carolina demands it—her prosperity depends upon it.

By Col. Jas H Hooper.—The memory of the immortal heroes who have fallen on *this battle field* to rise again.

By Col. Sam'l T. Hawley.—Our worthy hosts: They have this day given evidence that their "Kitchen Cabinet" is well organised

The following letter from Major J. W. Wright, with its accompanying sentiment, was then read:—

THURSDAY, Aug 23d, 1838.

To Maj. McLEAN, *commanding Fayetteville Independent Company:*

I feel honored by the polite invitation of a Committee of your Corps to join in the celebration of their Anniversary, but am prevented from meeting them by engagements of business. If you should be seasoning your repast with a glass of wine, please offer, with my respectful acknowledgments of the politeness intended to me, the following sentiment:—

The Fayetteville Independent Company in their 45th year: Enjoying the vigor of their youth, they ask no exemption from duty.

Very respectfully,

J. W. WRIGHT.

By Major Henry McLean.—The memory of Lieut John Eccles, the Commander of our Corps at Fort Johnson during the late war.

By Captain Archibald McLean, Jr.—The Mechanic Benevolent Society of Fayetteville: The body that nurtures the bone and sinew of our country. May her meridian sun shine proportionably bright with the dawn of her existence.

By Captain Anson Bailey.—"Our country, our whole country"

By Robert W King, Esq.—Our Banner: We live to support it, and will die defending it.

The Standard and the affiliated Van Buren press are determined to die game. The election of General Dudley by some 15,000 majority over Branch, 8 out of 13 Representatives in Congress, and a clear majority for the Whigs in both branches of the State Legislature—all fail to convince them of the prostration of their influence in North Carolina. To minds less astute than the Editor of the Standard's, these things indicate too surely that the "sceptre" has departed from "the Party." It is a sound maxim in law that if a man's head be cut off, a fair deduction may be drawn that the individual is dead. The Standard admits that the balance of power is in the hands of "Gilliam of Granville, Rayner of Hertford, &c. &c.," and those who think with them. Be it so—we are content. In no hands could the honor and the interest of North Carolina be more safely intrusted. Those gentlemen have ever manifested a thorough contempt for "the Party," its leaders and its principles, and their future course will be marked by purity of purpose, and not by a blind and corrupt ambition of place and power.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HAYWOOD ——— Keener, Whig, over J. L. Smith, Van—another unexpected Whig gain.

MACON.—A Van Buren Commoner elected.

BUNCOMBE, HAYWOOD AND MACON.—Hodge Rabun, Van, is elected Senator, by 6 votes over James Gudger, Whig

The returns for Members of the Legislature are now complete, and the Whig majority is 4 in the Senate and 10 in the House, making 14 on joint ballot.

The returns for Governor are still incomplete, since our last, we have heard from the counties of Martin, Chowan, Perquimons, and Gates, they have all done nobly.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838.		1836.	
	Dudley.	Branch.	Dudley.	Spaight.
52 counties in our last,	34,294	17,676	31,992	26,210
Martin,	280m.			260m.
Chowan,	370	104	312	167
Perquimons,	382	38	479	49
Gates,	37m.		229	390
	35,363	17,818	33,012	27,076

Majority for Dudley as far as heard from, 17,545.

Lead Mine in Davidson County, N. C.—We annex an extract of an interesting letter descriptive of the Lead Mines in Davidson County, in this State, taken from the Rail Road Journal and Mechanics' Magazine, of this month:—

"DAVIDSON COUNTY, June 27.

"Being in the vicinity of the *Lead mine* of Messrs. King, Thomas & Co., I called to see the progress they are making in the work. Since my visit several weeks ago, they have made considerable progress, and the place begins now to assume quite the appearance of a mining establishment: several houses have been built for the accommodation of the workmen; a substantial dam has been erected across the small creek near the mine, and pretty extensive works for washing and cleansing the ore, have been finished; and perform their offices well. A furnace too, for smelting the ores is nearly completed. The calculation of Mr. King is, that about the 4th July, the furnace will go into operation, and the smelting progress commence. The Company at this time have 48 to 50 hands at work on the various operations connected with the establishment, and it is probable their number will soon be increased.

"This vein, or lode of lead, was discovered last Fall by the owner of the land, who afterwards sold it to Mr. Roswell A. King & Co.,—the enterprizing gentlemen who are now carrying it on. He saw the indications of the ore on an elevated place in his field, where the back of the vein pointed out, and supposing it to be a gold or silver vein, commenced sinking a shaft, and in the depth of a few feet struck into a perfect mass of ore, which turned out on trial to be very rich. Mr. King & Co. have sunk, or rather are now sinking, two shafts some distance in advance of the first opening, with a view of cutting the vein at a depth of 90 or 100 feet; at the depth of 60 feet, they drove an adit to the vein, and found it to be large, and yielding quantities of fine ore.—Thus far, the prospects of this lead mine are very flattering, and promise ample remuneration to the gentlemen engaged in it for their spirit and enterprize.

"The character of the ores of this mine is what mineralogists call carbonate of lead:—there are but few mines of this kind of ore in the world. It is said that the ores of the Le Motte mine in Missouri are of that description. Most beautiful chrystals, or rather clusters of chrystals, are occasionally found in the ores taken out at this place. I have brought away with me several as Cabinet specimens. There are also large masses of what may be called the earthy oxide of lead, which, from all appearances are quite rich with the metal; I think it very likely that these ores are at a great depth, or in other parts of the vein may assume the sulphuret character: in fact there are some strong indications of the change. I do not know that this change, should it take place, will add anything to the value of the mine, as I understand the Carbonate ores are as easily managed as those of a Sulphuret character."

Striking Facts.—In 1824, Gen. Jackson received *every vote* for President in the county of Haywood. In 1838, the Whig candidate for the Legislature received a majority of the votes.

In 1824, Mr. Crawford received 18 votes in the county of Buncombe, against Gen. Jackson. In 1838, the Van Burenites dared not to bring out a candidate.

In the same year, Mr. Crawford received about 80 votes in Burke county. In 1838, no Administration candidate presented himself to the people.

Close Contests.—At the recent Elections in this State, two of the Whig candidates (Messrs. Moore, of Halifax, and Murchison, of Moore) were defeated by *one* vote; and three (Messrs. Mangum, of Orange, Harris, of Cabarrus, and Gudger, of Buncombe,) by *six* votes each.

Col. A. Joyner, of Halifax, N. C. was elected, on Saturday before last, President of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. Col. J. is also a member of our State Senate.

The elections have terminated in Kentucky. The Whigs have carried the day by an immense majority,—even in some counties hitherto the strong holds of Jackson-Van-Burenism, the Whig cause has proved triumphant.

From Missouri.—On the authority of the St. Lous Republican, we surrendered Lewis and Clark Counties to the Loco Focos, but the St. Louis Bulletin of the 14th instant, says:—"We have received the Salt River Journal of Saturday, and the Editor remarks that he is assured by what he considers good authority that the Whigs have succeeded in both Counties. If this be so, the Whigs have only 12 to gain to have a majority in joint Ballot. The Whigs however, only have hope of seven. The Whig gain for members of Congress so far has been 3028.

Illinois.—There begins to be a little doubt of the election of Douglass (L. Foco) to Congress, but the chances are in his favor. Two years ago Mr. May (V. B.) was elected in this District by a vote of 10,037 to 9,196.

Indiana.—Returns are in from nearly all the counties of Indiana. The aggregates for the State Legislature are as follows: Senate, Whig, 29; Van Buren, 17—House, Whig, 55; Van Buren, 31; Consevatives, 3, Doubtful, 1.

Balaam the Second.—Mr. Bennett, the celebrated Venotriloquist, was one day travelling through a little village in Ayrshire, when coming up to a smithy, he spied a very reverend looking, broken down gelding, waiting patiently until Vulcan should fit him with an old shoe. Entering the Smithy, he fell into conversation with the blacksmith.

"A fine morning this, Smith."

"What's your wull, sir?" Said the smith, raising his eyes from his employment.

"Rather worn out, this poor beast. How old may he be?"

"Oh, I can tell ye hoo auld he is to a day. He is just sax an-thirty come candlemas," replied smith.

"Nonsense! he cannot be so old as that. What may your age be, old boy?" Giving the animal a pat on the head.

"Deed, sir," answered the gelding, who seemed all of a suddeu to have got an excelleut tongue in his head, "deed, sir, ye're spierin' a very impudent question."

Vulcan started.

"Why! I meant no offence; but I doubt the blacksmith is rather exaggerating. You cannot be so old as he says you are, for you seem like a young, fresh, able-looking animal."

"Weel, sir, honestly an' truly," replied the old hack, evidently flattered, "I think your are a very sensible chiel, an' I'm really no sae auld's I look like; and John there can tell a lie as weel 's his nei'bors. I'm only twa-and therty, as sure 's death!"

John threw down his hammer and nail box, and rushed out at the door, exclaiming, "The Lord preserve us, I've been shoeing the deevil!"

John raised the village by his out cries about the "deevil," but ere he returned to the smithy, the ventriloquist was off.

Van Buren's History.—The editor of the New York *Star*, in an article addressed to his "old democratic friends in Tammany," gives the following amusing sketch of Van Buren's political career:

"You may remember when in 1817 we ran up the Blue tail flag, we had but eighteen men with us in the Legislature, and with only three presses in the State we opposed De Witt Clinton, on the grounds that he had opposed the war, and run against James Madison for the Presidency, and in three years we carried the State. Where was Martin Van Buren at that time? With the democracy—with the War party—with the Madisonian? No such thing. He was hanging on the skirts of Mr. Clinton, and here let me remind you that hanging on the skirts of eminent men has been the peculiar feature and secret of Mr. Van Buren's advancement; he was elected to the Senate as a Clintonian; he moved in the Convention to have Clinton's nomination as Governor made unanimous; he hung closely to his skirts until he saw the current settling against him, when he dropped off and tacked himself to the skirts of Tompkins, and when Tompkins retired, he got hold of the skirts of Roger Skinner, Perley Keyes and Silas Wright, and clambered into the Senate of the U. States, much to the annoyonces of that disinterested politician, Col. Samuel Young.

In the Senate he held on to the skirts of Rufus King until he got introduced to "good society." He then took hold of the skirts of Crawford—and when poor Crawford lost the election of President, and John Quincy Adams succeeded, he made two or three grabs at his skirts, but Adams wore a spencer and Van Buren missed his hold, and he settled down quietly in the Senate, looking round to see whom he could next ride, like the old man in the story of Sinbad the sailor. At length when it was reduced to a certainty that Andrew Jackson would succeed, he creeped by degrees near him, for the old Chief was afraid of Mr. Van Buren, and finally he succeeded in getting him by the button, and in this way got into the Cabinet;—he then caught hold of the skirts of Eaton, Kendall and Blair, and finally through their intercessions and efforts he crawled into the General's breeches pocket who made him his successor. Having lost the old Chief, and having no skirts but his own to sustain him, he fell to the ground as every body expected he would do. A man who rode into power on every man's shoulders found his ankles too weak to sustain him when left to stand alone."

Mr. Clay's Toast sent to the dinner given to Mr. Bond at Chilicothe, (Ohio)—Many distinguished men of the country were present, and others were invited who had been unable to attend. Among the latter was Henry Clay. His letter to the Committee of Arrangements, declaimed his inability to be present, contained the following excellent sentiment.

Bond's Speech—If it fell on stony ground, and among thorns, in the House of Representatives, among the people, it has fallen on good ground and will bring forth a hundred fold.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Richmond Whig, in appealing to the Conservative party of Virginia to unite with the Whigs, in overthrowing the Administration and its policy, makes the following sensible remarks:

"It is with no less satisfaction than that occasioned by Whig approval, that we have understood indirectly, that many Conservatives have received what we have said heretofore in a candid spirit, and that some of them are prepared to cooperate cordially with the Whigs for the overthrow of the men in power, persuaded that any change *may be* for the better, convinced that none *can be* for the worse. A Conservative entertaining this opinion, acknowledges that he looks upon Mr Van Buren's Administration as entirely *federal*, excepting only in *name*, and his determined adherence to the Sub-Treasury after so many decisive popular manifestations against it in 18 or 20 States, as the highest handed indignity ever offered to the collective people of the United States. He says farther, that these facts have convinced him of *two things*—first that Mr. Van Buren is no Statesman and has no Statesmen around him, and secondly, that he is destitute of moral firmness, acting at the instigation of Blair and Kendall, who threaten him with *Gen Jackson*, as a nurse threatens a child with a "*rawhead and bloody bones!*" These are rare confessions. Few have the courage to make them, but thousands in all probability, feel the same inward conviction. Thousands we mean, of Mr. Van Buren's own friends."

The New Great Seal of England.—The following is a description of the new "Great Seal," which has just been finished by Mr. Wyon, principal engraver of her Majesty's seals. It is said to be a beautiful specimen of art:—Obverse—an equestrian figure of her Majesty, attended by a page. The Queen is supposed to be riding in state; over a riding-habit she is attired in a long robe, or cloak, and collar of the order of the Garter; in her right hand she carries a sceptre, and on her head is placed a royal diadem. The attendant page, with his hat in hand, looks up to the Queen, whilst gently restraining the impatient horse, which is richly decorated with plumes and trappings. The inscription, "Victoria, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is engraved in Gothic letters, and the spaces between the words are filled with heraldic roses. Reverse—The Queen, royally robed and crowned, holding in her right hand the sceptre, and in her left the orb, is seated upon the throne beneath a rich Gothic canopy; on either side is a figure of Justice and Religion; the whole encircled by a wreath or border of oak and roses.

Maxims for Boys.—Be vicious and you cannot be happy; be virtuous and you cannot be miserable.

All good and great men in the world have been boys, and why should not all boys become good and great men?

Never go to bed till you are wiser than when you arose, for observation, experience and reflection, the elements of wisdom, are the property of all who like to enjoy them.

Read good books, seek out good companions, attend to good counsel, and imitate good examples.

The man depends on the boy—the peace of *to-morrow* on the actions of *to-day*.

"*Nobody did it.*"—The author of the attack in the Globe on the Navy cannot be discovered, and is unwilling to confess it. Suspicion rests on Kendall, but as he is ashamed of nothing we think he would avow it were it his.

The Exploring Expedition.—The Norfolk Beacon, of Tuesday, says: "We learn from the intelligent Pilot who conducted the squadron to sea, that he left the *Vincennes* at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, twenty-five miles east of Cape Henry with a fine breeze from the North. The officers and crews were in excellent spirits, and all were rejoiced that they were fairly embarked on their interesting mission. The pilot describes the sight of the vessels of the squadron about the flag ship, all under full sail, as highly pleasing. He declared that he never saw men more bent on accomplishing all within their power for the honor and glory of the Navy and of the country, and full of life and zeal.

As there was a rumor afloat respecting some show of mutiny on board the Peacock, it may be well to state that there was no foundation for such a statement; and that a sailor only used improper language, for which he was duly tried by Court Martial, and punished.

Success and favoring gales attend the squadron. The officers have much to contend with, apart from the novelty of their enterprise, and its uncertain issue, but we trust that they will all come forth like men, and by their boldness and skill, whether successful or not, will mingle their names with the destinies of their service."

Baltimore Chronicle.

"*Murder will out.*"—The people of Pensacola were thrown into consternation some time in November last by the sudden disappearance of Dr. Jno. H. Parker, formerly of North Carolina. Search being made for the body, it was found in the Escambia river, about 25 miles distant, and it was supposed he had been drowned. It now appears, says the Gazette, by the confession of one of his slaves, named Lewis, that the Doctor was murdered by Lewis and another slave named Henry, and thrown into the river. The deceased was killed by Lewis, who struck him with an axe on the side of the face, and then gave him several other blows, which despatched him. Lewis, it is said, has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement, but in relation to this matter there is too "much meaning in his madness," to leave any doubt of the horrible truth of his confessions.

New Orleans Picayune.

Lord Durham, Lord Paget, Sirs Colin Campbell, C A. Fitzroy, John Colborne, and other great men, are now attending the races in Montreal. Mr. Secretary Forsyth is also there, and continues to be treated with especial grace by Major General Clitherow. If I were a locofoco, what a yell I would raise *because* the President has gone to the Springs, his son dining with Princes and Dukes in London and dancing with Duchesses and Countesses, for aught I know, and his Secretary of State figuring with Lords and Sirs in the northern court of America. I should think that this *horible aristocracy* would break the Globe's heart.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intell.

The Travelling Cabinet.—In Mr. Adams' time, whenever he or his Secretaries would leave Washington, even for a day or two, they were sure to be advertised in the papers as runaways and to be stigmatized as neglecting the duties of their offices. We have now changed all this. Mr. Van Buren is at the Springs, and Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, is with him, and from the following paragraph, it appears that Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, is in Canada; reviewing the troops of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the 71st Regiment and two companies of the 73d Regiment, paraded on the Champ de Mars, for the inspection of Mr. John Forsyth, Secretary of State to Van Buren. The 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery are also said to be viewed by the said Secretary, at a quarter past 10 this morning.

"Willie P. Mangum has been instructed by his constituents of Orange to stay at home."

N. C. Journal.

The truth is, that Willie P. Mangum, in consequence of the informality of one of the returns, was legally elected; and even after waiving this objection, he was left but *six* votes behind. It appears farther, that five legal votes for him were rejected at Chapel Hill, under a misapprehension of the law; because the voters had not resided twelve months in the county, though they were native born citizens, had regularly paid their taxes, and never were out of the state.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, S. W. MURLEY, Esq., Postmaster at Selma, Alabama, to Miss ANN, daughter of Asa Bebee, Esq., of this place.

At Smithville, N. C., on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Drane, JOHN H. HOLMES, Esq., of Wilmington, to Mrs. CAROLINE COCHRAN, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Davis, of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 29.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	12 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. P.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a 1 12½
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscriber is about to resume the BOATING BUSINESS on the Cape Fear River, and is now repairing among others the light draught boat Commerce, which will be in readiness in a few days for the transportation of merchandise.

D. G. McRAE.

August 28, 1838. 7 2w

Dr. O. M. ROBERTS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.,

INTENDS visiting Fayetteville on the 1st September next, to attend to the duties of his profession, and respectfully informs the public and those who may honor him with their confidence, that his operations will be performed in the most efficient and improved manner. *Incorruptible* human and variously manufactured Teeth inserted, either by *Gold Pivot* or *Plate*, without pain.

In most cases (if the Gums are healthy,) artificial Teeth can be inserted without ligatures of springs, and to imitate the natural living teeth, and will materially assist in Articulation and Mastication.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 7 1w

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous Certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

August 27, 1838. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Selph & Pyle are requested to call and settle their accounts, as Mr. Selph is deceased, and it is important that the business should be closed. All persons having claims against said Firm will present them for payment. The Shop will be kept open and the business carried on as heretofore.

BENJ'N PYLE.

August 29, 1838. 8 4w

For Rent.

THE large and commodious Store and Warehouses, now in the occupancy of T. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, will be rented for 12 months from the 1st September. If not disposed of by the 4th September, will be rented at Public Auction. For particulars, apply to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 1w

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with Out Houses attached, for the term of 12 months. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 3w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Those entrusting their business to him, may rely upon prompt attention.

ELIJAH FULLER.

N. B. Printed forms furnished gratis to those who wish.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 4w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, about the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:

FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged 38 years, small of stature and cross eyed,—and her *three* children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make, and somewhat bleat-eyed.

HENRY is about 18 years, light colour, and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, aged 16, and not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said Slaves have been assisted in making their escape, as Henry has been seen in the City of New York.—The above reward will be paid for their delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for either of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs. of James Beggs.

August 28, 1838. 8tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscripton list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

A good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S. C, will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet open the seals, and award the Job to him who may offer proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance.

Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,
Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D.

Darlington C H, (S. C.) July 3. 3it

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

The Subscriber,

WISHING to remove to the West, now offers his valuable and well known PLANTATION for sale, lying on the waters of Pee Dee River and McCoy's Creek. Also, a splendid SUMMER RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the River, as healthy a place as Anson County affords.—My Lands are well timbered and a first rate mill site thereon. All necessary buildings on the Plantation, and very convenient. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell.

JAMES WALL.

Anson County, August 1, 1838 6 4w

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol. of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Payetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other artiales too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

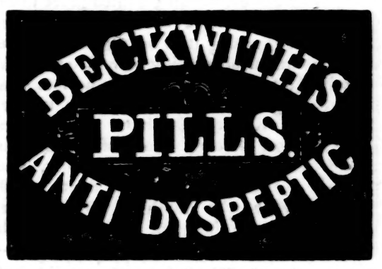
Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back-country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E Rum

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 17, 1838. 2-2m.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

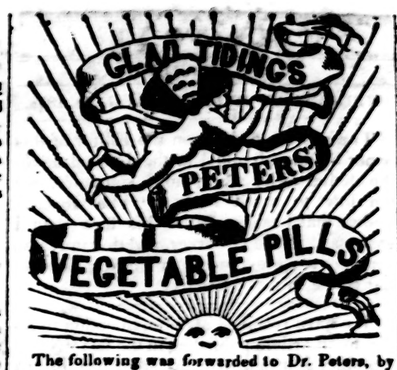
Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

Col. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and every necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Latta & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomaston lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Rose; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. H.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the State. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MAT.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GO

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of which I would here inform those wanting the same they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the stone *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. H.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro girl on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired this day, by its own limitation. E. W. WILLKINGS is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Bowring's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Mrs. Fairfield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Female Piety;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Book, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, by Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Man; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, or the Fortunes of the French Regency.

For sale by

E. J. H.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Pollett's Free and Easy Song Book; Amusing Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Biographical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi; Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Ministerial Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. H.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.